

The Watchman and Southron.

THE SOUTHON WATCHMAN, Established April, 1850.

"Be Just and Fear Not—Let all the Ends thou Aims't at, be thy Country's, thy God's, land's Truth's."

THE TRUE SOUTHON, Established June 1856

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BRYAN IN NEW YORK.

FOUR SPEECHES MADE IN AS MANY PLACES.

New York, Oct 16.—The crowd that surged about the open air stand at Madison Square avenue and 24th street, crushing the weak and smothering those who were no tightly packed that the air, which reeked with the fumes of Greek fire, could not reach them, may have numbered 30,000, and there was not in that crowd anybody who cared to hear anyone else but Bryan. Half a dozen speakers attempted to keep them quiet until the presidential candidate came from the garden, but the most successful speaker had a hard job of it.

Those who had points of vantage on the stand did little to encourage the speakers, for their interest was taken up by the waves of humanity in front and on all sides of the stand.

It was shortly after 9 o'clock when the cavalcade heading the Bryan party rode down Madison avenue to the stand. The carriages could not drive within 50 feet of it, and Col Bryan, Mr Croker, Mr Hearst and James Shelvin, of Brooklyn, who were in the carriages, walked to the stand.

The ovation to the candidate was deafeningly loud and prolonged. After shaking hands with Mr Keller, and those on the stand who could stretch their hands to him, Col Bryan stood facing the crowd in front on the stand. He uncovered his head, but the bombs were exploding in the air overhead and the fire from one almost struck him. Bryan drew away as if to dodge it. The band was still playing "Hail to the Chief" when Col Bryan outstretched his hand to the audience to command quiet. He said:

"We want to make this Government what the fathers intended to make of it and give equal rights to all and special privileges to none. If by your suffrages I am made President I will not try to get your hands in other people's pockets. I shall be satisfied to keep other people's hands out of your pockets. If you believe the trust a good thing vote the Republican ticket and get all you want of it. If you believe trusts are bad vote our ticket. If you believe in a large army vote the Republican ticket and get it. If you believe in a small army we promise that you shall have a small army and a government so good that every citizen will be willing to become a soldier to preserve the Government to posterity. If you want imperialism vote the Republican ticket. If our party is entrusted with power we will say to the Filipino and all the world that our purpose is not to govern the Filipino, but establish a government for them that will be theirs and not ours. We will say to the world: 'Hands off. Let that Republic live and work out its own destiny.'"

The minute Col Bryan stopped speaking Mr Croker took his arm and led him to the rear of the stand to see the crowd assembled there. He waved his hand to them and Mr Croker asked him: "Did you ever see anything like it?"

"Wonderful, wonderful," Col Bryan said.

Then the party after hand-shaking all round left the stand and got into the carriages.

THEN TO TAMMANY HALL.

The trip to Tammany Hall was made through streets lined with cheering thousands. Col Bryan and his party arrived at 9 25. Senator Mackey was speaking, but as soon as the crowd recognized Bryan it rose to its feet and cheered for several minutes. Richard Croker, who accompanied Col Bryan, took a seat on the rear end of the platform, while the candidate went to the front and acknowledged the greeting.

When the cheering had continued for a couple of minutes he raised his hand to command silence. As soon as he was able to speak he expressed his appreciation for Tammany Hall and entered on a discussion of the Philippine question to his usual vein.

Tammany Hall had been crowded to repletion from 6 o'clock on and to fill up the time before the arrival of Col Bryan a number of others had spoken.

At 10 o'clock Col Bryan arrived at Cooper Union. His appearance on the platform was the signal for one of the most enthusiastic greetings ever given to any one man in Cooper Union. It was fully five minutes before the enthusiasm subsided and the audience resumed its normal quietude. Then John De Witt Warner, chairman of the meeting, introduced Col Bryan, who spoke in part as follows:

"This is the fourth meeting for tonight that I have spoken at. It concludes the ratification held under the auspices of the Democratic party in this city and county and I am prepared to say that great is Tammany and Croker as its prophet. I rejoice that I have lived in the land where the people can choose a man for their leader and make of him their servant, and when they do that he becomes the greatest man in the world. Yet we can never forget that he is their servant, acting for them as their representative. He is the instrument by which they accomplish their sovereign will."

Col Bryan then branched off on to the subject of "imperialism" and went into it thoroughly. He wound up by saying:

"We have no money with which to buy votes, no trust magnates to intimidate. We leave the result to you and appeal to the confidence of the people. If every citizen will vote as he would I have no doubt as to the result. The majority in this city and State and nation will be so large as to demonstrate the fact that no money can corrupt, no force can defeat, the people's will, which will restore this Government to the foundations laid by the fathers. No individual gets so low, so strong or so rich that he can get beyond the Ten Commandments. I want this nation to stand before the world as the great moral factor in the world's progress."

Costs and Fees.

In regard to the matter of fees, costs, etc., that county officers may charge, Attorney General Bellinger has prepared the following opinion of interest to every citizen in the State. It is in reply to a letter from Will K. Jones, Esq., of Holly Hill:

Dear Sir: In your letter of the 15th inst. you ask, for publication, my opinion as to the construction of the law of 1899 relative to the fees, costs, etc., of your county officers.

Without quoting in full your letter, I proceed to answer as follows:

It seems to be very clear, under the act of 1899, D 169, and the acts thereby amended, that your county officers are absolutely prohibited from receiving any "costs, commissions, charges and fees," except the clerk of court, who is permitted to receive "the fees now allowed by law as register of deeds conveyance," and the sheriff, who is to receive special compensation therein mentioned for his duties in connection with the collection of tax executions, and "such fees derived from civil business as now prescribed by law."

I can find nothing in the act allowing the probate judge to retain any fees of office, but the salary, in lieu of all fees, etc., is fixed at \$200.00.

As to the compensation of the sheriff and the clerk of court for services rendered in drawing and serving jurors, I will say that in my opinion this not being one of the duties of the clerk as "register of deeds conveyance," his remuneration therefor is included in the \$400 stated as his salary, and when the sheriff performs his duties in this connection it may be considered as "civil business" in the court of common pleas and as "criminal business" if they are to serve only in the court of general sessions.

I cannot see any reason for a difference of opinion as to the meaning of the act when it comes to the salary of the auditor, as the law distinctly says that he shall pay into the county treasury such commissions as he may now be entitled to from the State, so that his total compensation shall not exceed \$800, as it is clear to me that this \$800 must be in full of all money received by him from the public by way of compensation.

As a last question, you ask whether the \$1 fee collections by the treasurer is to be turned over to the county treasury and whether the county treasurer has a right to rebate that dollar fee to delinquent taxpayers? In reply I will say that this fee is to be turned into the county treasury and the County Treasurer has no right to make this rebate to any one, the money being as soon as collected, public funds, which he holds as trustee, and he violates the conditions of his bond if he makes any such disposition as that suggested in the question.

A piece of campaign news interesting to some South Carolinians is the fact that John G. Capers is making stump speeches in West Virginia for McKinley. Mr. Capers holds a place at a good salary in the Government service at Washington.—Newberry Observer.

WILLIAM L. WILSON DIED WEDNESDAY.

Lexington, Va, Oct 17.—Hon William L. Wilson, president of Washington and Lee university and ex-postmaster general, died suddenly at 9 20 o'clock this morning of congestion of the lungs. He had been failing ever since his return from Arizona. His son Dr. Arthur Wilson, of Lynchburg visited him Sunday and left Monday. Then came the sudden change.

Mr Wilson's attendant physician did not give up hope of his rallying until late last night. He was confined to the house from Tuesday a week ago, but was thought to be improving when his son left him. He was conscious until the last. By his bedside were his wife, his daughters, Misses Mary and Bettie Wilson, and one son, Wm. H. Wilson.

Mr Wilson's funeral will occur at Charleston, Jefferson county, W. Va, Friday at 10 o'clock. The remains will leave Lexington in the morning over the Baltimore and Ohio, accompanied by the family.

Bryan Meets Roosevelt.

Springfield Republican.

The country has clearly entered the period of stuff and yell which invariably brings one of our great presidential campaigns to a close. This appears in the sweeping claims made by the campaign managers, in their awful charges against each other's intentions, in the cries of corruption on one side and anarchy on the other, and in the general blare and blather from one ocean to the other. At this interesting stage the spectacle of an American presidential campaign reminds one of nothing quite so much as rival gangs of cowboys trying to stampede a huge herd of cattle in opposite directions. The political managers make a tremendous amount of noise, and they generally succeed in exciting a good many voters half way to the verge of madness. It is always well at about this time, therefore, to remember that the noise is really nothing more alarming than stage thunder, and that the men who are making it are simply stage hands, who hurl thunderbolts for the same reason that they turn the calcium light on the hero, or cheer Mark Antony's oration—because it is all in the play.

The rival candidates do not hate each other nearly so much as might be supposed. It is even possible that Mr Hanna would consent to dine with Mr Bryan—behind the scenes. Gov Roosevelt charges the Democrats with inciting riot, while Mr Bryan speaks so bluntly about plutocracy's sins that he is charged with appealing to class hatred. Yet, even these two men seem to be on friendly terms when they chance to meet, and that fact tends to keep your cholera down. Several varying accounts came from East St Louis regarding the passing of the Bryan and Roosevelt trains at Alton, Ill, but the truth seems well stated in this report:

Their private cars came alongside in the yards. Each stepped upon the platform and recognized the other at once.

"Hello," said Roosevelt, thrusting forth his hand.

"Hello," quoth Bryan, grasping the extended hand. "How is your voice?"

"It's rough as the populist platform. How is yours, Col Bryan?" laughed Roosevelt.

"Mine is as broken as Republican promises," retorted the Nebraskan, laughing, too.

Then everybody laughed and cheered, the Democrats with Bryan shouting "Hurrah" for him, and Roosevelt's followers yelling for McKinley. The meeting came wholly by chance and was as cheerful as it was picturesque.

THE EDICT FORGED.

Pekin, Monday, Oct 15.—It is now regarded as certain that the alleged imperial edict ordering the punishment of high officials was forged and was concocted with the object of preventing the advance of the allies on Pao Ting Fu. Both Prince Ching and Li Hung Chang deny its authority.

Count Von Waldersee is expected to arrive here Oct 17.

Small marauding bands have become troublesome in the vicinity of the summer palace, and a punitive expedition is being organized to proceed against them.

Leavenworth, Kas, Oct 17.—A habeas corpus suit to release Oberlin M. Carter, ex-captain of engineers from the federal penitentiary at Fort Leavenworth, was filed in the United States circuit court this afternoon. The suit was filed with Stanton Carter, a brother of the prisoner, as the petitioner and was made out returnable against Warden McClaghuey, of the federal penitentiary. Frank P. Blair, of Chicago, appeared as the attorney for Carter. Judge Hook set Oct 26 as the date for hearing on the application and announced that Judge Thayer, of St Louis, would probably be here to sit with him.

FILIPINOS KILL MORE AMERICANS.

Manila, Oct, via Hong Kong, Oct 16.—A detachment of 20 men of the Twenty fourth regiment while engaged in repairing telegraph wires Oct 10, at a point near San Jose, Nuevo Eoija province, Luzon, were set upon by 200 rebels and were overpowered and scattered. Seven of the Americans reached San Jose, but it is probable that the remainder were captured. The enemy surprised a party of scouts of the 43rd infantry at a point three miles from Takloban, Leyte island, killing three of the Americans at the first volley. Two escaped and gave the alarm, but the enemy succeeded in evading their pursuers. The native police of Takloban had conspired to surprise the Americans. The bodies of the dead soldiers were badly mutilated.

The Youtsey Trial.

Georgetown, Ky, Oct 17.—The defense in the Youtsey trial closed its case late this afternoon and the commonwealth began its rebuttal testimony, which will likely be concluded at noon tomorrow.

Youtsey's condition was materially improved today, though he still remains in a stupor most of the time. The feature of the day was the testimony of Col Nelson, one of Youtsey's attorneys, who denied that he had told Arthur Goebel and Col Campbell that "Youtsey knew enough to hang Gov Taylor," but he admitted that he did say his client (Youtsey) knew "something that would be very beneficial to the commonwealth in its prosecution of Taylor."

The defense got in some strong testimony today, squarely contradicting the State's witnesses.

George Howard testified that he was the same Howard who was recently tried and convicted for the murder of William Goebel; that he never saw Youtsey in his life to know him; never had any talk at any time with him, nor did he accompany him to any place or room anywhere at any time; that he was not in Caleb Powers office on the morning of January 30, or in any other room in that building on that morning.

YOUTSEY GROWS WORSE.

Georgetown, Ky, Oct 17.—Youtsey's condition tonight is much worse. He had another paroxysm and is unable to take nourishment except hypodermic.

Died on the Train.

Aiken, S. C., October 16.—Mr. Frank P. Beard, editor and proprietor of the Graniteville News, died very suddenly this morning while on the Charleston train en route from Augusta to Graniteville or Aiken. He boarded the train while it was crossing Broad street, in Augusta, and took a seat and shortly afterward expired so suddenly that a passenger seated in the same seat with him, it was said, did not know it. The conductor discovered that Mr. Beard was dead when he called on him for his ticket. The body was taken off the train at Warrenville and Coroner Lee was notified Mr Beard was in Aiken yesterday and appeared in his usual health. He returned to Augusta on the 9.20 p. m. train. No further particulars are obtainable here.

Washington, October 16.—Thomas F. Lane, son-in-law of Ex-Senator Blackburn, committed suicide at his home here last night. Mr. Lane entered the house about 11 p. m., and shot himself in the presence of his little daughter while his wife was resting on a couch in an adjoining room. Death was almost instantaneous. Mr. Lane was the American representative of the London ordnance firm of Vickers' Sons & Maxim. He was well-to-do, prominently connected and a familiar figure in Washington society. It is said that he was driven to the act by brooding over his ill-health. He was told some time ago that he had Bright's disease and he allowed the matter to prey upon his mind.

The Times Comments on Cotton.

London, Oct 18.—Discussing the cotton situation this morning The Times says:

Lancashire is nearing the end of her trouble. Supplies from the United States are coming with all speed, and already more mills are working in the southern spinning towns of the country.

So far the quality is an average one, although interested authorities are spreading reports that the Texas grades are deteriorating. Manchester is rather upset by the rapid decline in values in Liverpool, buyers of piece goods abroad having withdrawn their old orders. Bombay and Calcutta dealers are disposed to look on and await a settlement of prices. China is the only black cloud and there is an absence of orders from Shanghai. A short Egyptian crop is generally expected.

Russia Paramount in China.

Serves Notice that She is Disposed to go it Alone.

St Petersburg, Oct 16.—The Russian government permits it to become known that its attitude in China will be increasing independence of the concert of the powers. Russia, it is explained, is disposed to attach less value to joint action since her interests have been fully secured by the successful campaign in Manchuria. Moreover, Russia is not willing to "follow the irreconcilable policy of some of the powers."

The expectation, the publication adds, is that the Chinese government is about to utilize all its resources of duplicity to keep the powers occupied with vain negotiations and proposals and the dispatching of notes in order to gain time until the winter, counting on the rigor of the climate to prevent military operations and allow China to gather her resources for a spring campaign.

Washington, Oct 16.—The cable dispatch from St Petersburg, indicating that Russia's attitude in China will be independent of the concert of the powers, caused no surprise among officials here, who have been looking forward for some time to just such a line of action. It was noted when the aggressive military movement was inaugurated by Germany, and the expedition against Pao Ting Fu started that Russia was among the powers which did not join in the movement. As the bulk of the American troops had withdrawn from China, leaving Gen Chaffee only a legation guard at Peking, the American forces also refrained from participating. The Japanese forces participated in a very limited degree, by continuing the defenses of Peking during the absence of the other allies. The dispatch from St Petersburg is looked upon as merely another step similar to that taken when Russia withheld from the Pao Ting Fu expedition and other aggressive military moves. Moreover, it is regarded as quite in consonance with the pacific tendencies of this government, which have been directed all along to securing a settlement by diplomatic means, rather than by the sword. The Russian purpose of pursuing independent action has not made itself evident in any official or formal way thus far, either to the state department or to the Russian embassy here.

On August 2 last, says the Chicago Record, that paper published a cablegram from Dr Robert Colman, Jr, its staff correspondent at Peking, this being the first dispatch sent out to any newspaper from the besieged foreigners in that city. The Record now publishes the following letter from Dr Colman, telling how the message was sent: "When I got off the message the Russo-Chinese bank was offering \$1,000 for a man to try to go to Tien Tsin, but the investment of our lines was too tight. For a native to go out and try to sneak through at night meant almost certain capture and death with torture. I agreed to pay \$200 if the message got through, to a clever boy of 15, and it was he who got through. The message was written on a piece of thin paper, and written so fine as to only cover a small visiting card's space. This was rolled up and put under some spoiled rice in a beggar's broken bowl, and the boy, personating a beggar lad, got safely through. He was captured twice and searched, but they never thought of emptying out his stale rice bowl and looking through it for the bit of oiled paper that wrapped up the precious message." The Record proudly comments that this is "probably the most remarkable instance on record of forwarding a newspaper dispatch under seemingly insuperable difficulties." The Record gives the deed scant praise, being an excessively modest journal. But it is also the most enterprising newspaper in the country—that is, enterprising without being sensational and unreliable—and withal one of the best and most readable.—State.

Census Enumeration Completed.

Washington, Oct 17.—The enumeration of the twelfth census is completed and the enumerators are practically all paid. There were 43,000 enumerators and 297 supervisors. The cost of the enumeration will be about \$4,200,000. The whole force of the census bureau is being concentrated on the work of tabulating the statistics already gathered. The report of the census bureau when completed will occupy 8 volumes of 1,000 pages. The work of the present census is heavier by several million inhabitants than ever before but Director Merriam thinks it will be ready for the public six weeks earlier than heretofore.

Brussels, Oct 16.—The Transvaal agency has received a dispatch from Lorenzo Marques confirming the reports of the imminent departure of Mr Kruger on board the war ship Gelderland. The dispatch says he will probably visit the Continental capitals.

FROM THE WIRES.

Washington, Oct 18.—There was no material change in ex-Senator Sherman's condition tonight except that he showed signs of increasing weakness. The patient is partially unconscious much of the time rallying and brightening at intervals.

Pretoria, Oct 18.—The Boers are daily tearing up portions of the railroad and cutting the telegraph and telephone wires. Their attacks are intolerable. The repairing lieutenants cannot leave the garrisoned points without considerable escorts. The only remedy seems to be to corral all the burghers and deport them, as apparently none can be trusted.

Edgefield, Oct 18.—Wiley Miles, colored, a 15 months' convict on the county chain gang, died here last Friday and was buried by the county on Saturday. Wiley was convicted last spring of larceny from the field. He was not in good health and was ruptured. He was put at light work, but even that proved too much for him, and he was put in jail here so that he could secure attention. He was not kept confined in a cell, or even in the jail building, but was allowed the freedom of the jail yard. His condition was such that it was not a hard matter to get persons interested in his case. The governor was appealed to for a pardon and he signed it on the 10th instant. It reached here on the 12th, the day on which Miles died.

Chicago, Oct 18.—The American Linseed Oil Company today marked the price of linseed oil up to 70 cents, or the highest figure known since the infancy of the industry. Before noon the price was 60 cents. This advance of 10 cents per gallon is the largest single price fluctuation ever known in linseed oil and is about the equivalent of a rise of 40 or 50 cents per bushel in the price of wheat. Coming at this season of the year, when the movement of the new crop of flax seed from the farmers of the northwest has just begun, it has caught every manufacturer in the country by surprise.

Washington, Oct 18.—The State department has received a report from the consul at Nagasaki of the death at that place, on Sept 13, of Bertrand W. Ragsdale, vice consul and marshal of the consular court at Tien Tsin, China. Mr Ragsdale was a resident of Santa Rosa, Cal, and was appointed marshal in 1898 and vice consul in 1900. He had gone from Tien Tsin to Nagasaki in July for the benefit of his health.

Montpelier, Vt, Oct 18.—Former Gov W. P. Dillingham was elected United States senator by the Vermont legislature today. The choice was made on the third ballot, C. A. Pouty, one of the four Republican candidates, having withdrawn and the Democratic members who previously had voted for Senator Hazelden having decided to support Dillingham.

Manila, Oct 17.—Under cover of a stormy night Capt Elliott, of the 40th infantry, surprised the rebel headquarters near Orquita, island of Mindanao, and captured without fighting, General Alvarez with his staff and 25 men. The capture is important and will tend to pacify the district. Alvarez had for a long time been conducting hostilities in Mindanao. It was he who effected the disastrous attack on Orquita some time ago, and he was preparing another when he was captured. Detachments of the 26th and 18th regiments engaged the rebels near Tubagan in southern Panay, routing them, killing 20 and wounding many.

Vancouver, B. C., Oct 16.—The survey of the disputed boundary line at Mount Baker has been completed by the provincial surveyor, Deane. The line places all the mines of importance in the district on the American side, although a mile of extra territory is given to British Columbia. The chief importance of the survey is that a Canadian Government commissioner, by locating the boundary line north of the mining camps, compels all Canadian sending in supplies to the camps to pay duty, and this practically diverts the large trade to mines from Chibulack, B. C., to Sumas, Washington.

Madrid, Oct 17.—Gen Linares, to whom the premier, Senor Silvela, has offered the portfolio of war, stipulates as a condition of acceptance that he should have perfect freedom to introduce sweeping military reforms and reorganize the entire army. He also stipulates that his method of reaching these ends must rest solely with himself. Senor Silvela, it is understood, has accepted these conditions and the nomination of Gen Linares is therefore practically assured.

The Airship Sails.

Friedrichshafen, Oct 17.—Count Zeppelin's airship ascended this afternoon, was steered against the wind and put successfully through various tacks and manoeuvres. It was then sailed in the direction of Immenstadt. The air ship after a short flight towards Immenstadt, remained poised in the for 45 minutes at a height of 600 metres, and then safely descended to the lake.